## CONGRESS DECLARES WAR.

PROMPT RESPONSE MADE TO THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

It Required only 1 Minute and 47 Seconds to Pass the Bill in the House-It Beclares War Mas Existed Between the United States and Spain Since April 21 -Senate Promptly

Passes the Bill and President Signs II. WARRINGTON, April 25,-The President's message asking Congress to declare war was sent in this morning. It was laid before the House seen after the reading of the journal and heard in ellence and with deep interest on the floor and in the galleries. Not a sound was heard as the Clerk concluded the reading with the rec-Smmendation that Congress declare that a state of war exists between the United States and Spain. The communication was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and a meeting of that commitwas called to act upon the message at once. The text of the message follows:

"To the Brate and House of Representatives of the United States of America: "I transmit to the Congress for its consideration and appropriate action copies of correspondence recently had with the representative of Spain in the United States, with the United States Minister at Madrid, and through the latter with the Government of Spain, showing the ction taken under the joint resolution approved April 20, 1898, 'for the recognition of the inde dence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the Government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the Island of Cubs and to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cubs and Cuban waters, and directing the President of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these reso lutions into effect.' Upon communicating to the Spanish Mints

ter in Washington the demand which it became the duty of the Executive to address to the Gov erpment of Spain in obedience to said resolu tion, the Minister asked for his passports and withdrew. The United States Minister at Madrid was in turn notified by the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs that the withdrawal of the Spanish representative from the United States had terminated diplomatic relations between the two countries and all official communica tions between their respective representatives coased therewith. I commend to your especial attention the note addressed to the United States Minister at Madrid by the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs on the 21st first, whereav the formal notification was conveyed. It will be perceived therefrom that the Government of Spain, having cognisance of the joint resolution of the United States Congress, and in view of the things which the President was thereby required and authorised to do, responds by treating the reasonable demands o this Government as measures of hostility, following with that instant and complete severance of relations by its actions which, by the usage of nations, accompanies an existent state of war between sovereign powers.

"The position of Spain being thus made known and the demands of the United States being demied, with a complete rupture of intercourse by the act of Spain, I have been constrained, in exercise of the power and authority conferred boon me by the joint resolution aforesaid, to oclaim, under date of April 22, 1898, a blockade of certain ports of the north coast of Cuba lying between Cardenas and Bahla Honda, and of the port of Clenfueges on the south coast of Cuba; and further, in exercise of my constitutional newers and using the authority conferred upon me by the act of Congress approved April 23, 1898, to issue my proclamation dated April 23, 1898, calling forth volunteers in order to carry into effect the said resolution of April 20, 1898. Copies of these proclamations are here-

"In view of the measures so taken, and with a view to the adoption of such other measures as may be necessary to enable me to carry out the expressed will of the Congress of the United States in the premises, I now recommend to resolution declaring that a state of war exists tween the United States of America and the kingdom of Spain, and I urge speedy action thereon, to the end that the definition of the international status of the United States as a belligerent power may be made known and the assertion of all its rights and the maintenance of all its duties in the conduct of a public war may be assured. WILLIAM MCKINLEY. EXECUTIVE MANEION, WASHINGTON, April 25,

The correspondence accompanying the President's message included copies of his proclamations calling for troops and announcing the blockade of Cuban ports, together with a stateture of diplomatic relations with Spain by the handing of passports to Minister Woodford at Madrid and to Minister Polo at Washington.

The documents were, with the message, rered to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and were immediately taken to the committee moom by Chairman Davis and laid before the meeting of the committee, which was held at once. The committee remained in session nearly two hours and finally agreed to report the foilowing bill:

"A bill declaring that war saists between the United States of America and the Kingdom of

"Be it resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of Amersea, in Congress assembled,

"First. That war be, and the same is hereby, declared to exist, and that war has existed since the 21st day of April, A. D. 1898, including said day, between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain.

"Second. That who President of the United States be, and he hereby is, directed and empowered to the the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several States, to such extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect."

An effort was made to coup le with the decla ration of war a provision declaring the indepen tenc. of Cuba, but this was defeated. Chairman Adams soon afterward reported the bill to the House, and it was adopted by a unan-

imous vote amid great applause. It required only 1 minute and 47 seconds to receive the report, read the bill and declare it and at 4:25 a message came from the Senat-

passed. The bill was then sent to the Senate, announcing that that body had passed the bill without amendment. A few minutes later Speaker Reed announced that he had signed it. At 5 o'clock the bill, enrolled and signed by the Speaker, was received from the House by the President and returned to the House for presentation to the President. The President signed the bill at 6:18 P. M. Before the vote was taken on the bill in the

Benate Mr. Turple of Indiana offered the amendment, which he had unsuccessfully endesvored to have adopted in the committee, to recognize the Cuban insurgents as belligerents. He spoke for something like half an hour on this proposition, taking the ground that the Cubans were Spanish subjects, and that the United States by declaring war against Spain and her dependencies declared war against the Cubans, for the reason that so long as the political status of the Cubans was not recognized the United States was bound to recognize Cuba as a dependency of Spain and make war upon it, regardless of the well known divisions existing in that island as between loyal Spaniards and Cuben insurgents. Unless the United States recognized either the indesendence of the republic of Cubs or granted to the people of Cuba, now in arms against the Spanish Government, the rights of beiligerents, it could not, he contended, under international make any distinction between the Spanfards who were loyal to their own and those who were in insurrection against their own. For this reason he believed there should be led with the declaration of war a recogni-

tion of the bellicerency of the insurgenta, which political footing that they could become the

allies of the United States. Mr. White of California thought the resolu tion was entirely superfluous. He could see no reason why the United States should declare war against Spain, Spain had practically declared war against the United States when she sovered diplomatic relations with this Government by handing Minister Woodford his pass ports. The war was now on, and Mr. White said he could see no reason why the United States should take any further action or enact formal declaration against a power that had already committed an overt act of war

Mr. Allen of Nebraska offered an amendment o the amendment of Mr. Turple to the effect that the war between the United States and Spain began on Feb. 15, the date when the battleship Maine was blown up in the harbor of Havana, That, Mr. Allen said, was an act of war, and war had been on between the two countries since then. It was pointed out, however, by Mr. Davis and other embers of the Foreign Relations Committee that since that date the United States and Spain had been engaged in diplomatio negotiations, and that under no possible circumstances could be construed that the two countries were at war so long as diplomatic negotiations were

pending between them. The vote was then taken upon Mr. Turpie's amendment recognising the belligerency of the insurgents, and it was defeated by a vote of 38 to 24, the vote cast being largely on the lines of the vote of a few days ago, when the resolution was agreed to directing the President to intervens to stop the war in Cuba and drive Spain

The bill was then put to its third and final reading and was agreed to identically as it passed the House by a viva voce vote,

ROOSEVELT ACCEPTS A COMMAND.

cuant-Colonel of a Begiment of Bough Riders to He Recruited in the West. WASHINGTON, April 25,-Theodore Roosevelt. the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, to-day acepted from the Secretary of War an offer of the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of a regiment of rough riders, to be known as mounted riflemen which will be recruited in the Rocky Mountain States. The Colonel of the regiment will be Capt. Leonard Wood, Assistant Surgeon,

U. S. A., who is now on duty in Washington a

attending physician to the army officers stationed here and their families. After the death of Dr. Bates, the Surgeon General of the army, who had for a number of years during Mr. McKinley's residence here as a Representative from Ohio been the attending physician of the President and his wife, Capt. Wood was selected to succeed him, and is, therefore, on terms of professional and social infinney at the White House. He also attended Secretary Alger in his recent illness. Mr. Roosevelt and Capt. Wood are great friends. They are about the same age, and both are in-

terested in outdoor sports and athletics. When Mr. Roosevelt applied to Secretary Alger for assignment with the first important army expedition to be sent to Cuba, he was told by the Secretary of an intention to organize a regiment of Western plainsmen and mountain sers. Mr. Roosevelt was enthusiastic over the idea, and urged Secretary Alger to appoint Capt. Wood to the command of the organization. While a member of that branch of the army which is not supposed to engage in active warfare, Capt. Wood has a record as a fighter. He has been through several campaigns against the Apaches and won a medal of honor for gallant conduct in the Geronimo disturbances, While known best in Washington as a physician, in the army his military title is generally applied. His appearance suggests a soldier.

When Secretary Alger told Mr. Roosevelt today that he had decided to appoint Capt. Wood to the command of the Rough Riders, Mr. Roosevelt then accepted the Lieutenant-Colonelcy which was offered him on Saturday. Mr. Roosevelt will not resign the office of Assistant Secretary of the Navy until the regiment has been recruited and is ready for organization. He feels that his principal work has been accomplished in the practical conclusion of the naval preparations for an emergency. Capt. Wood will leave Washington for the West to-morrow to recruit his men. The regiment will not be composed

wholly of cowboys, but every soldier will be an experienced horseman and a good shot with the rifle. It is probable that half a dozen members of the New York police force, with whom Mr. Roosevelt became acquainted when he was Police Commissioner, will become sergeants in the organization. This regiment will be the only one recruited outside of the regular apportionment of volunteers under the call issued by the President on Saturday. It will number | guilty of it.

Mr. Roosevelt had his choice between the secand in command of the mounted riflemen and a high staff position. He chose the former, as much for his desire to see active service with his friend Capt. Wood as for his fondness for the rough riders and good shots of the plains country, with whom he was associated in his ranch life, and of whom he has written so entertainingly. It is expected that the regiment will se ready for service in about three weeks.

THE WAR REVENUE BILL

Democrata Propose Amendments in Committe One to lusert an Income Tax.

WASHINGTON, April 25.-The Revenue bill was not reported to the House to-day. The Committee on Ways and Means considered it this morning, and the Democratic members proposed some amendments and changes, the most important being propositions to insert an into provide a sinking fund for the redemption of conds. A vote on these amendments will be

taken to-morrow. Other changes asked by the Democrats in clude a tax of 50 cents a barrel on petroleum and a rebate to brewers of 719 per cent. of the tax on beer, to cover the necessary and usual waste in the handling and sale of that article. It is believed that a rebate of 5 per cent, will be agreed to, but not to take effect until 1899, and this will, doubtless, be satisfactory to the brewers.

The form of the income tax amendment has not been agreed upon by the minority of the nmittee, who have until to-morrow to put it into shape. Mr. McMillin, author of the income tax provision in the Wilson Tariff bill, which the Supreme Court declared unconstitutional, is inclined to stick by the text of that bill, but it is likely to be modified so as to meet the objections of the court.

The Democratic members remained in conference until late in the afternoon, and when they senarated it was with the understanding that no publicity should be given their proceedings or conclusions. It was learned, however, that much, if not most of the time had been spent in discussing the proposed issue of bonds, and that as a result of their discussion the bond issue will be opposed. This determination, it is known, does not represent the views of at least two members of the minority, Messrs, Bailey and McCielland. Although there is no explicit authority for the statement, it is understood that Mr. McClelland will not act with his col

lengues on this subject. PROMISES JAPAN'S AID.

Prof. Fukishima on the Friendly Paclings of the Yankers of the finst.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 25.-Prof. T. Fushims, who delivered an address here yesterday on "Japanese Civilization" and is a mombo of the faculty of the college at Tokio, says'the people of this country may depend on the aid of the "Yankees of the Orient" if the European powers assist Spain.

"The Japanese," said the Professor, "are willing and anxious to lend a hand to the Amer-They showed a few years ago what good fighters they are. They covered themselves with glory in their conflict with the hated Chinese, and whenever Brother Jonathan needs the aid of their forty-seven first-class warships and their thirty-five torpedo boats it will be given in a twinkling."

Prof. Fukishima is a graduate of Cornell.

MORE SHIPS FOR THE NAVY.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

Buttleships and Monitors-The Army Bourguniantion Bill Reported, Amended, and Passed in Ton Minutes—The Bill Declaring War Is Passed in Executive Scanton.

WASSINGTON, April 25,-The Chaplain's opening prayer in the Senate to-day was for a blessing on the army and navy of the country. "Crown their arms," it continued, "with speedy and victorious success. Bring this war for humsaity to an early and triumphant close, and grant that Thy guiding and guardian hand may be with us through all vicissitudes."

The reading of Saturday's journal was disensed with, and immediately Mr. Pruden, the President's executive clerk, announced "a mes-sage from the President of the United States." The message was laid before the Senate and read, recommending the speedy passage of a joint resolution declaring that a state of war exists between the United States and the kingfom of Spain. It was referred to the Committee

on Foreign Relations. Mr. Foraker (Rep., O.) introduced a bill to authorize the President to employ the services of retired officers and men of the regular army. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs. A joint resolution declaring the existence of

state of war between the United States and Spain since Feb. 15 last was introduced by Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.), and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Notice was given by Mr. Butler (Pep., N. C.) of an income tax amendment, which was reerred to the Committee on Finance

The Naval Appropriation bill was then taken up, the pending question being on Mr. Butler's amendment as to armor plate. It limits the verage rate of armor plate for the three battleships now being constructed to \$400 per ton and that for other battleships to \$300; and, in case such contracts cannot be made, a Government armor factory is to be established, for which an appropriation of \$1,500,000 is made, with an additional appropriation of \$1,000,000 for making the armor.

Mr. Butler addressed the Senate in support of his amendment. The Government was now, he said, at the mercy of the armor plate trust for the three battleships now ready for their armor and \$175,000 more was to be paid for that armor than should be paid for it. But why should Congress now refuse or neglect to provide that, in the future, battleships be provided with armor at a fair price ! That was what his amendment provided for. He asserted that \$300 a ton gave a profit of \$74 a ton to the Carnegie trust, as the cost of producing the armor was only \$226 a ton; and he also asserted that there was not a United States battleship affont to-day that had not defective armor en it; and defective armor was treason to the Government.

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.)-I emphatically deny that there is this mass of defective armor or our ships. And even if it were so, I leave it to the public opinion of the country to decide upon the propriety of such a disclosure for the benefit

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.)-I agree with the Senator from Connecticut, that, even if the fact were so, it should not be stated at this time: but I can assure the Senator from North Carolina that he is mistaken. The investigation to which that Senator refers as to the Carnegie armor plate-only showed occasional defects here and there. There was no evidence that the armor on any of our battleships was defective o any considerable extent.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.)-On the other hand, the armor on our battleships is the best armor on any battleship in the world. The Senator from North Carolina is mistaken.

"If I am mistaken," Mr. Butler replied, then the House committee which investigated the subject was mistaken." He thereupon proceeded to read extracts from the testimony taken before that committee, giving the names of the vessels that had defective plates in their Mr. Hawley interrupted with a passionate

protest, and an expression of his belief that the Senator from North Carolina was out of order. 'If," said he, "he should write a communica tion to the Spanish Government disclosing the weakness of certain plates, and pointing them out, he would be guilty of aiding and abetting Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.) remarked that the

statements made by Mr. Butler had been published three times in Congress reports, and that there was therefore no secreey about them. He added that the Senator from Connecticut had protested against a reduction in the price of armor plate. He would not charge that Senator with treason, but if there was any treason about it, those who had occupied that position were

Mr. Butler commented upon Mr. Hawley's re mark as unwarranted. "That Senator," he said. "rises and accuses another Senator of being guilty of treason because he calls attention to certain frauds perpetrated upon the Government. If any Senators are guilty of treason in the matter, they are those who have stood by this

Mr. Stewart (Pop., Nev.) said that he would se opposed to binding the Government in respect of the three battleships provided for in the pending bill, inasmuch as the experience of the war with Spain may revolutionize present ideas about battleships. He believed that that money should be spent, not on these battleships, which would not be ready till after the war was over. but upon monitors and ships for harbor defence. Mr. Hale said that the efficiency of modern sattleships had yet to be tested.

"Does anybody know," Mr. Allen asked whether it is a tighting machine or not ?" Mr. Halo-There is no doubt that it is a great lighting machine. The testimony of the naval powers, who have all embarked in the construcion of armored battleships, is that they are the best types. But it has never yet been shown hat will happen in a great naval battle with these enormous structures, when great battleships are arrayed against each other. They have tromendous powers of gunnery and almost mpenetrable armor. But it is not yet known by the test of battle (the last, stern, crucial test, which will be the best of the two, the guns or the armament. Mr. Allen-We do not know that the monitor

a good fighting machine. Mr. Hale-I think that, while we should have good fleet of battleships for operations further away from the coast, we ought to have a good supply of harbor-defence abips of the monitor class. That is why the committee has provided n this bill for four of these vessels. Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.) spoke in favor of

Mr. Butler's amendment Mr. Chaudler, replying to a question of Mr. Tillman, said that the reason why he opposed the amendment was that the country could not afford to wait for the armor. If the Government would agree to build two battleships yearly for the next ten or fifteen years, armor plate could be got at less than \$400 a ton. But so long as the Government refused to make a time contract, it could not expect to get armor at less than \$400 a ton. He wanted to see the three new additional battleships and the four monitors built as soon as possible, and he was not in favor, under existing circumstances, of establishing a Government armor plate factory. Mr. Baoon (Dem., Ga.) agreed that the price of armor was exorbitant, but as he did not wish to interfere with the immediate building of the onitors he would not support the amendment.

Mr. Hale, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, declared himself and the committee to be absolutely opposed to the construction of a Government amor plant. It would be the most expensive way of procuring armor that the wit f man could devise. The plant would cost two follors for every dollar estimated. It would ake two years' time for every year supposed. It would take fully three years to have the armor plant ready. He moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Agreed to-yeas 36, nays 13.

Mr. Hale offered an amendment appropriat-ing \$8.630,000, and authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to collect during the war as many additional seamen, landsmen and boys as he may deem necessary to man the ships of the navy or

in use by the navy as a temperary force. The ST. LOUIS READY TO SAIL,

mendment was agreed to.
Mr. Allen offered an amendment, which was agreed to, providing that hereafter all first-class battleships and monitors shall be named after States, Territories and districts, and not after cities, places or persons.

The bill was then passed. The House Army Reorganization bill was reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, and Mr. Hawley, Chairman of the committee. moved an amendment, which was agreed to, providing that companies, troops, and batteries of volunteers or militia shall contain, as far as practicable, the number of enlisted men authorized in this act for each arm of the service, and that, when volunteer organizations are received into service, one hospital steward shall be authorized for each battallon. An amendmen was also offered by Mr. Hawley, and adopted, that in time of war there shall be added to the signal corps ten companies of 100 firstclass privates and fifty second-class privates,

The bill was then passed, its consideration having occupied less than ten minutes.

A message was received from the House announcing the passage by that body of the bill de-

claring war with Spain. Mr. Davis, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, moved that it be laid on the table for the present, and then he moved that the doors be closed. That order was made and. at 2:55, the doors were closed and the Senate took up the War Declaration bill in secret ses-The deors were reopened at 4:30, the Senate having in secret session passed without amend-

ment the House bill declaring the existence of war between the United States and the kingdom of Spain since April 21. Also a bill for a life saving station on the westerly side of the harbor of Gloucester, Mass, A conference was ordered on the Army Reorganization bill, and Senators Hawley, Proctor, and Cockrell were appointed confer the part of the Senate. At 5:30 Mr. Hawley

thereupon adjourned.

said that there could be no final action to-night

WARRINGTON, April 28 .- After passing the War Declaration bill to-day, the House up the contested election case of Richard A. Wise vs. William A. Young, from the Second district of Virginia, and most of the day was pent in discussing it. A vote will be taken at P. M. to-morrow.

The Army Reorganization bill, with Senate amendments, was reported to the House, the amendments non-concurred in, and conferees appointed. At 5:50 o'clock the House adjourned.

THE AUXILIARY CRUISERS.

No Side Brit of Armor to Be Placed on the American Liners for the Present

WASHINGTON, April 25.-Instructions for placing a side belt of armor plate on the Amerian line steamers have been suspended. were issued to-day to hasten deliveries of the tin plates at the Cramps' and Newport News, where the American liners and the Morgan steamers being converted, and instructions were sent out not to place them around the vitals of the vessels for the present. The St. Paul was to have had a plate seven feet high, extending from stem to stern and protecting the vitals of the ship, placed over her thin steel plating; but this afternoon it was decided to get the ship off without waiting for the steel, and also to con mission the St. Louis, Paris, and New York without armor protection.

The duties of these ships for the present have een pretty clearly decided upon, and if later it is found necessary to add them to some of the fleets now operating along the coast, they may be shielded with an inch and a half of steel. commerce destroyers, however, it has not been deemed necessary to give more weight to the vessels and corresponding ncrease of displacement by the addition of he steel, but to send them to sea practically as they are, with the exception of batteries, to ravel the ocean over and seek out and capture what Spanish commerce they find. The first of hese destroyers to get away will be the St. Paul, which leaves the Cramps' this week. The forgan liners will also be ready by the end of the week and may be despatched on a similar mission, although the probabilities now are more favorable to their being sent to join the flying squadron and Admiral Sampson's fleet

AUXILIARY NAVAL FORCE.

The House Committee Agrees to the Resolution Providing for Its Organization.

WASHINGTON, April 25,-The House Naval Committee has agreed to favorably report the and enrollment of the United States auxiliary naval force for coast defence. The bill provides that enlistments in the organization shall be for me year, to such numbers as the President may deem necessary, and are to be made by naval officers detailed for the purpose, or by the chief armor plate trust and helped it to perpetrate of the force, who is to be designated by frauds upon the Government, and to endanger the President. The latter is to select from merchant vessels and other sources such volunteers as he may consider best fitted for service as officers of the force and report their names and the grades recommended to the Secretary of the Navy for his action. Officers and men of the auxiliary force are to receive the same pay as similar ranks in the regular navy, and they are to be under the same laws and regulations. With the consent of the Governor of any State. the naval militia of that State may be enlisted inder cimilar conditions,

"It is the purpose of the department," says Secretary Long, in a letter recommending the passage of the resolution, "to make up the auxiliary naval force for coast defence from that class of scafaring men who have served on tugs and small ressels in local waters, and whose service therefore would be more valuable in their own localities than on the high seas. Many men who would not enlist regularly in the navy for a period of three years can he counted upon to join, by short enlist-ments of a year or less, the mosquite fleet. The plan of the department for the organization of the force is to appoint an officer of the regular navy, of or above the rank of Captain. to act as chief of the auxiliary naval forces. The coast is to be divided into a certain number of districts in charge of assistants to the chief. hese officers are to examine the local vessels capable of being used as small gunboats or torpede boats. They are to enlist the men and appoint the officers, subject to the approval of the Navy Department. In this manner the department is of opinion that unity of control and

rapidity of mobilization will be attained. "In States having naval militia it is proposed to similarly enroil, with the consent of the Gov ernor, the State organizations, leaving their section to the chief of the auxiliary naval force. This is rendered necessary by the fact that the naval militia are not all equally efficient, some of the States having appropriated little or nothing for their maintenance, For example, the naval militia of Ohio, being a comparatively new organization, and never having seen service on the seaboard, could not be utilized in the same manner as could the older organizations of New York and Massachusetts. This force should therefore be entirely under Federal

"The auxiliary naval force for coast defence should not be confused with the provision of the appointment of volunteers for the regular navy. a clause providing for which has been inserted in the Naval Application bill as reported in the Senate. There appears to be no precedent, but it may properly be added that there has never before been a naval militia which could form in part the basis of such an organization."

Cont for Schley's Vessels.

NEWPORT NEWS, April 25.-The Merriman arrived at Old Point this afternoon from Lamhert's Point with 6,000 tons of coal for the use of the flying squadron. This vessel, in company with the Saturn and Menemaha, will accompany the squadron as colliers.

Have We Purchased the Howard NonFolk, Va., April 25.—The Boston liner Howard is held in dock here. It is reported that she has been bought by the Government.

THE GUESS IN THAT SHE IS BOUND FOR KEY WEST.

Cuns-Preparations for Mounting Hapid-Fire Guns on the Harvard-But She, Too, May Sall To-Day .- Disciplinary Knockdowns. The American line pier was as busy as a beelive all day yesterday and last night. The St. Louis on the lower side of the pier was surrounded with coal barges all day. The dumm; engines tooted and puffed incessantly and buckets of coal went rattling and squeaking up the side and were dumped into all the bunkers and into the merchandles hold. When the men knocked off for dinner, at 6 o'clock last night, the ship was well down to water line, but, so folks about the pler said, had still a third of her load of to take on. Capt. Casper F. Goodrich, her naval mmander, was on board all day and was as with the pay and allowances of engineer troops busy most of the time as the grimlest coal pass er. In the afternoon, however, he found time to receive a number of visitors, most of whom erre young women who came in groups of three or five and seemed to be more interested in one or the other of the officers on board than in the

St. Louis berself. One of Constructor Bowles's assistants went over the decks in the afternoon with a tape measure and seemed to pay especial attention to the places corresponding to those where guns are now being mounted on the St. Paul. The brass letters displaying the ship's name were removed from the bow.

The New York was transferred to the com mand of Capt. Charles S. Cotton at S o'clock in the afternoon. Lieut. Kane of the Marine Corps had already come aboard with twenty-five of

When Capt, Cotton and Lieut, Joseph F. Beale, his second in command, came aboard, the marines were drawn up on the saloon deck dement A. Griscom, Jr., of the American line turned the ship over in the fewest words poss! ble. Capt. Cotton responded that he was glad to be put in command of so good a ship, and par on the Army Reorganization bill, and the Senate ticularly glad that her old officers had voluntoered to serve with her. The marines presented arms, and the Captain's pennant was run up to the mainmast and broken out, and the New York of the American line became the Harvard of the United States Navy. The old name had been erased wherever it appeared on the outside of the ship earlier in the day.

The work of coaling the ship, which was going on just as vigorously as on the other side of the pler, was not interrupted during these core monies. Capt. Passow, her American line com-mander, said that the New York would need little alteration to fit her to receive a really formidable armament. She was built in Engand for the Inman line, and her plans were therefore under the supervision of the English naval authorities to such an extent as was necessary to make her readily convertible into a warship. Her deck was stiffened then for the placing and firing of the heaviest guns that it will be desirable to use on her. She was designed to carry eight six-inch rifles and lots of one, two, and four-pounders. Asked as to whether this arming was to be done here, and if not here, where, Capt. Passow sald he had no idea. But a gang of workmen with tools and materials to prepare for mounting rapid-fire guns on her was sent from the navy yerd to the pler on the tug Narkeeta yesterday. By midnight they had cut away a good part of the deck nouse forward and planted a gun mount on each

When do you sall f" Capt. Cotton was asked. "I do not know," he said, smiling pleasantly, when I shall sail, where the ship is to go when she does sail, or, indeed, that I shall sail at all." Mr. Griscom said that he didn't know any thing about it either. But among the men on board and about the pier there was a very definite impression that both ships would sail when ther had taken aboard all the coal they could carry. That would send the St. Louis out at 6 o'clock this morning and the Harvard at about noon. On the St. Louis's side of the pier this

notice was posted all day long:

"St. Louis crow will muster 2 P. M. to-day." Deputy Shipping Commissioner Cruise said that this meant that the St. Louis was to have got her crew aboard at that time with the inention of sailing as soon as possible thereafter. The First Sergeant of the detachment of ma nes on the St. Louis told one of his men that 250 bluejackets were expected on board before the ship sailed this morning. The men aboard the St. Louis believe that they are going to Key West at once with their cargo of coal and provisions, and that the St. Louis will do transport duty there until she is relieved by the St. Paul; that she will then go to Cramps' shippard in Philadelphia to receive her guns and such protection in the way of changed coal bunkers and

The diverting incidents of the day at the pier ore those that concerned the crew. The first thing that the scamen and the coal passers of an ocean liner do when they are paid off in part is to assemble in the nearest saloon and get hilari ously full of mixed ale. There hadn't been any opportunity for that sort of thing since the two American liners came in. The crews of both boats signed papers with the International Navigation Company to stay on the boats for one year from yesterday, with an increase of 50 per cent, in their wages. The Government has chartered steamships, crews and all. Some men have been bired in addition to the number ordinarily employed on the liners. The men have been mustered twice a day for

roll call, and no leaves of absence of any conse quence have been granted. To the lower grades of men this sort of discipline was particularly irksome. Nearly the whole crew of the New York succeeded in getting ashore before the ship's marine guard came on board. These men ambled back fighting drunk all through the afternoon. They came back voluntarily, but protested loudly against not being permitted to stay ashore until all their money was spent. They immediately began to try to get ashore again. Marines were posted along pler with orders to arrest any man who could not explain satisfactorily why he was leaving the ship. At about 7 o'clock one marine caught four men in ten minutes who had slid down ropes from the ship's side to the pier. From that time on the shout "Corporal of the guardi" was raised at frequent intervals from one end of the pier to the other. At 8 o'clock Lieut, Kane was so annoyed by the way the firemen were crowding aft and along the rail of the main deck that he ordered out the whole marine guard, had them fix their bayonets, and drive the whole lot forward into the forecastic. They were kept very close after that. The marines told reporters that they had orders to shoot any man who would not stop when challenged. "But, good Lord!" said one of them, "I nin' got the nerve to do it. They ain't Spaniards.

guess I can stop 'em some other way.' What happened to the men who were cap ured it was not possible to learn. It may be in ferred, perhaps, from an incident that occurred n the afternoon on the St. Louis

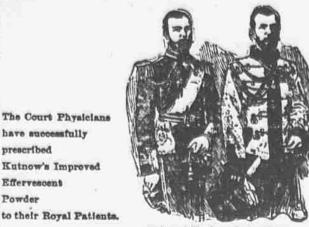
Two fremen alld over the side on a rope at a ittle after 3 o'clock and acrambled across a coal barge to the pier. They were headed for the West street saloons on the dead run when they were run down by the master-at-arms and marine sentry. These two turned them over to the Lieutenant who has been assigned to as sist Capt. Goodrich and a man who was with him, said to be a deputy shipping commis sioner. The captives were marched down the gangplank. The minute fhe Lieutenant's man touched his foot to the deck the Lieutenant drew back his fist and knocked the man flat or the deck. The fireman rolled over once or twice and got up. Meantime the supposed com missioner nad reached the deck with his cap tive. He had the fireman's hat.
"Here," he said, "take the hat." The fire-

man took it and was promptly knocked down also. When the master-at-arms led the two forward they were both grinning sheepishiy. Two more men descried five minutes later. and got clean away to the cast side of West street. Once there, they were safe until their money was gone. The grog shop keepers were harder to escape from than the

The marines on the St. Louis and the Harvard

A Free Trial.

For Seven Days from this date, Kutnow Bros., 13 Astor Place, New York City, will end a free sample of Kutnow's Improved Effervescent Powder, postpaid, to every person who will drop them a postal, giving name and address and mentioning this



Duke of York and the Czar.

Almost svery prominent person is

A pleasant tasting and effective remedy for indigestions disordered liver, biliousness, diabetes, constipation, hemorrhoids. stomach troubles, rheumatism, gout, eczema, &c.

## CONSTIPATION CAN BE CURED.

The functions of the muscular tube, about | bladder to do their duty, and thus restores: forty-two feet long, called the intestines or "Bowels," are to make wormlike movements, caused by the stimulating power of the bile and other fluids, in order to remove from the body the waste substances resulting from the process of digestion. Nature intends this to be done every day, in order that these waste substances may do no

The Court Physicians

have successfully

Kutnow's Improved

prescribed

Effervescent

When, however, the bowels are not emptied every day, the refuse stays there and acts as a slow poison. Some of it is carried by the blood to the brain and nerves causing nervousness, sleeplessness, fatigue and irritability. Some of it is carried to the skin turning it to a sallow shade, or causing it to break out in Itching pimples and scaly eruptions.

Constipation is a sign that one or more of the digestive and excretory organs (stomach, liver, kidneys and bladder) is diseased. If these important organs are in | to cure any disease, whether dormant or good order the bowels will take care of themselves. Physicians everywhere recognize that

the cure for constipation and its attendant

evils is the European mineral spring

treatment. The combined action of the

mineral water. Kutnow's Powder persistently used for a few weeks will cure any case of chronic. constipation, no matter of how long standing, because it practically rejuvenates the digestive and exerctory organs.

the wormlike actions of the bowels

To the individual who is compelled to

attend to his health after business hours

these facts are simply tantalizing. Luck-

ily, the discovery of Kutnow's Improved

Effervescent Powder brings the European

mineral spring treatment to your door,

as it contains the concentrated salts of the

best European springs in a palatable form.

The addition of a tablespoonful of Kutnow's

Powder to a glass of water makes a re-

freshing, effervescing draught, equal to

several glasses of the [ordinary foreign

The main effect of Kutnow's Powder is to remove all disagreeable symptoms, and active, of the stomach, liver, kidneys and bladder. It gives a good appetite, sound slumber, clear, bright eyes and a greater capacity for continuous mental and physical labor. A course of Kutnow's Powder seems to roll off the burden of years and water and the salts dissolved therein stim- brings back your schoolboy impulses to ulates the liver, stomach, kidneys and | run, laugh and dance.

Positively refuse substitutes; they are worthless, if not injurious. Sold by all first-class druggists. Should, however, the slightest difficulty be found, apply direct to

KUTNOW BROS., 13 Astor Place, New York City, Sole Agents for S. Kutnow & Co., Ld., Prop., 41 Farringdon Road, London, E. C., Eng.

are very mournful. Their quarters are far better than they would have on a warship. But that didn't make up for the worry and trouble the mazes of passages and saloons in the liners caused them. They nad hard enough work to find their way around yesterday, and those detailed for orderly duty were glad to be relieved. They had climbed more stairs and walked through more and longer passages than they had ever found on post before, they said.

THE VESUVIUS IS OFF. the like as she is to have during the rest of her | She Leaves Newport. Presumably for Mey West, on Hurry Orders.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 25.-The pneumatic gunboat Vesuvius sailed from here this afternoon as 4:30 o'clock, presumably for Key West. All day long a gang of men from the shops of the gun company who made her pneumatic tubes were at work on her, and there was some doubt of her sailing to-day, but imperative orders came, and late this afternoon the machinists reported the guns ready for service, but

While here the Vesuvius was supplied with 100 shells, and her tests have demonstrated that she is a terrible engine of destruction and will give a good account of herself. As she passed out to sea she exchanged salutes with the Columbia.

THE CATSKILL PASSES THROUGH. the Is on Her Way from Philadelphia to

The war-time monitor Catskill, manned by a detachment of Massachusetts naval reserves, passed through this harbor yesterday. The Catskill, accompanied by the tug Argus, was sighted off Long Branch at 8 o'clock in the morning. She passed Sandy Hook shortly after 10 o'clock, thirty hours out from the League

The vessel stopped for a time down the bay. and started up the East River at 12:40 o'clock. The old monitor was saluted by every steam whistle within range as she steamed up the river and was cheered again and again. She passed City Island at S o'clock. The Catskill has been detailed for harbor defence duty at

NORFOLK NAVY YARD. forpede Beat Redgers Puts Back-Other

Marai News. NORPOLK, Va., April 25 .- The torpedo boat lodgers returned again to the navy yard to-day for repairs. It is said at the yard that she put back because of rough weather outside, and the name is said of the revenue cutters which sailed yesterday ostensibly for Key West, but which are thought to be still in Chesapeake Bay. The teamship Miami arrived to-day. She will have distilling apparatus placed on board, and, with her consort, the Menemsha, will supply water for the squadron. The lighthouse tender Maple was docked to-day.

Twelve six-inch guns for the Newark arrived o-day. Chaplain Berney Starts for the lows

CHICAGO, April 25.-The Rev. Maurice J. Doricy, paster of St. Gabriel's Catholic Church in his city, who has received a commission from the United States Government as Chaplain in the navy, said farewell to Chicago and his parish this morning. He goes to join the battleship lows now lying off Havana.

Topcka to Stop at Newport. NEWPORT, R. I., April 25.-Commander W. S.

lowles, detached from the Fern and ordered to the cruiser Topeka, is here to await the arrival of the vensel, which has orders to stop here for her torpedo outfit before going to New York and the South. She is expected here to-morrow. May Purchase a German Steamship

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., April 25.-The German teamship Catinia, which arrived here Sunday from New York, is being examined by a board of naval officers. The vessel's owners have of-fered to sell her to the Government. If she is found satisfactory, and is purchased, she will be used as a collier. BIG PATROL BOATS WANTED.

The John Inglis and the Cottage City May Re Capt. Frederick Rodgers, President of the Board on Auxiliary Cruisers, has been in Washington advising the Secretary of the Navy what vessels should be purchased immediately for patrol service. The Navy Department, THE SUN is informed, has concluded that it has too few heavy vessels for the work. A large number of tugs and light draught yachts have been put on stations, but these, the Navy Department believes, do not carry heavy enough guns. These

scout boats might, for instance, have to engage some hostile ship. It was stated by one of the members of the board yesterday that Capt. Rodgers would, among other things, recommend the purchase of the John Inglis and the Cottage City, ships of the Maine Steamship Company, and put heavy guns upon them. These ships are faster than any of the ships in the Spanish Navy, and they could strike and get away. It was also said that other vessels of the same type would be bought

The only members of the board here yester day were Passed Assistant Engineer Dixon and Naval Constructor Tawresey, They inspected two Hudson River boats, the Vigilant and the Laura A. Darragh. The boats will not be recom mended. Lieutenant-Commander Patch Chief Engineer Dixon went to Buffalo and

NAVY YARD NOTES. Rapid Work on the War Vessels-New Opleans's Crew Drilling.

The auxiliary torpedo boat Wasp is ready for

service. There was a satisfactory dock trial of

her engines yesterday, and she will leave the

Brooklyn Navy Yard for the South to-day, prob-The sailing of the collier Sterling has been de-The yachts Viking and Thespia were placed in

dry dock No. 2 yesterday. The sides of the yacht Restless, which is in dry dock No. 1, are nearly ready to receive armor plates. The work on the cruiser New Orleans is being

finished rapidly. Her crew have daily drills in sighting her big guns, and all her officers and men expect great things of the ship.

The auxiliary cruiser Prairie was moved out of dry dock yesterday. There will be three or four more days' work on this ship and the Yankee before they are in condition for their crews to go on board.

No definite orders have been received as to the formation of the patrol squadron, of which Commodore Howell, on board the cruiser San Francisco, will be in command. The auxiliary cruisers Yankee, Prairie, Yosemite, and Dixle are the only vessels that have been attached to the squadron as yet. finished rapidly. Her crew have daily drills i

Baltimore, April 25,-The Merchants' and Miners' line steamer Chatham, which has been purchased by the Government, sailed to-day from the Columbian Iron Works for the Boston Navy Yard, where she will be converted into a repair ship. Mayor Malster, President of the Columbian Iron Works, and Michael Jenkins, President of the Merchants' and Miners' line, were at Locust Point to see the vessel off. One thousand men were busy at the Columbian Iron Works on the Chatham, the Plunger, and the McKee. The McKee will be ready to-morrow for her trial trip and the Plunger is now ready for her first test.

Hospital Ship Solace Ready.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., April 25.-The United States hospital ship Solace was completed this morning and sailed this afternoon for Norfolk, where she will take on supplies and receive her orders. The vessel has accommodations for 300 sick or wounded men. Surgeon Streets is the chief of the medical staff.

Steam Yacht Free Lance on Her Way to

GREENPORT, L. I., April 25.—The steam yacht Free Lance, whose owner, F. Augustus Schar-merhorn, donated her to the Government, less here this morning for the Brooklyn Navy Yard.